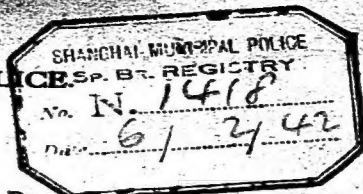


N-1418

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT



S. 1. Special Branch ~~Station~~ File No. Date February 6, 1942.

SUBJECT: Release of Communist Suspect

Further to Special Branch report dated February 2nd, 1942.

At 4 p.m., 5-2-42, on the instructions of D.C. (Crime) and Major Goto, D.C., the suspect, Hsu Tsao Sih (許介雪), alias Hsu Wen Kwei (許文魁), alias Hsu Yung Kwei (許榮奎), 27, Ningpo, S/unemployed, residing 109 Park Road, arrested on 21-1-42 at this address, on suspicion of being concerned in communistic activities, was released on conditions as stated in the previous report. He was handed over to one of his guarantors, Yang Wen Sien (楊文秀), residing 557 Honan Road.

A further report will be made on receipt of result of inquiries as to activities of suspect whilst in Manchukuo, and of the final disposal of the seized property.

A.C. (Special Branch).



H.C. (C/S)



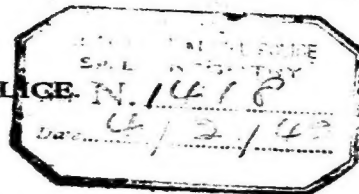
*2/6/42
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FILE
N. 2. 142

M. G. ...
D. S.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 6/2/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REPORT



S.I. Special Branch *Establish.* File No. Date February 2, 1942.

SUBJECT: Enquiries into the activities of Suspected Communist arrested in raid on 21/1/42

Further to Special Branch report dated 22/1/42 concerning raid on premises situated at 109 Park Road, suspected to have been used for Communistic activities and the arrest of a suspect who is being detained for enquiries.

Enquiries were continued by the undersigned, D.S. Binks and D.S.I. Loh Wei-kong.

The suspect, Hsu Tsao Sih (許八雪) alias Hsu Wen Kwei (許文魁) alias Hsu Yung Kwei (許榮奎), age 27, Ningpo, S/unemployed, residing with his Mother Hsu Loh Sze (許樂氏), who is insane, and his Grandmother Loh Zung Sze (樂鄭氏) at 109 Park Road, was arrested during a Special Branch raid on the 21/1/42 at this address, when a quantity of books were seized for further examination. He was brought to Headquarters for interrogation and is being detained whilst enquiries are proceeding.

A further examination of the books showed that although the majority of them are by Russian writers and some of them deal with affairs in Russia prior to, during and after the Revolution, they are of the type that are publicly exposed for sale, and therefore no great importance can be attached to the possession of them.

Hsu admits that about 10 years ago, he and two of his friends were arrested in Chapei by the Police Bureau of the former Shanghai City Government on suspicion of being communists, but were released after four months. He denies having participated in Communistic or political activities, but states the

*major photo
on the face of
it I think we
should release*



*to (C.S.I.B.)
There seems
to be no
need to keep
this man
any longer
provided the
Japanese
are satisfied
with the
guarantee*



INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 4/2/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

two friends used to propagate communism in his presence. One of the two friends, named Kung Hsueh Wen (孔学文), is stated to have died five years ago, whilst the other, Chu Bei Yuan (朱培元), has been missing since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937.

Hsu further states he suspects his arrest in the present instance is due to a false accusation made by one of the sub-tenants of 109 Park Road, named Zee Ding Keng (徐定根), following a dispute over the settlement of an account. Zee Ding Keng, age 23, Chinghai, was interrogated. He admitted the dispute with Hsu, but denied having made the aforementioned accusation or having knowledge of Hsu being concerned in Communistic activities.

It was learned that a number of persons were in the habit of visiting Hsu, but there was no evidence to prove the visits were concerned with Communistic activities, and they appear to have been social calls made by friends of the suspect.

The statement of one of Hsu's friends, Chin Siao Tung (金晓通), age 23, Nanhwei, a teacher employed at the Ming Lih Middle School, 414 Weihaiwei Road, and residing Lane 279/31 Rue Ratard, is herewith attached. Chin denies any knowledge of the suspect having been engaged in any subversive activities.

At the end of April 1941, Hsu left Shanghai for Fu-shun (抚顺), Manchukuo, ostensibly to attend the funeral of his Aunt, and after remaining there for about 1 1/2 months, returned to Shanghai. He obtained a pass to proceed to Manchukuo through the Japanese,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

-3-

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

Manchukuo, and Nanking Government authorities. This pass is now in the possession of the undersigned.

Enquiries are being made as to the activities of the suspect whilst in Manchukuo, through the local Manchukuo Authorities, Minghong Road.

Pending the arrival of information as to the activities of the suspect whilst in Manchukuo, the Japanese Authorities are agreeable to his release on the guarantee of two responsible persons, that Hsu will not leave Shanghai without authority and that he will submit himself to the Police if, and when, required. Guarantees to this effect have been signed by Yang Wen Sieu (楊文秀), Proprietress of the Nyi Yuan Ziang Rattan Ware Shop (義源祥簾店), 557 Honan Road, and Lee Kwang Hsi (李光熙), Proprietor of the Lee Tuh Da Metal Ware Shop (李德大五金号), 157 Avenue Road, which guarantees are attached herewith.

No objection

The Japanese Authorities also require that certain of the seized books be handed over to them for confiscation, the remainder of the books may, however, be returned to the suspect.

Although, from enquiries made, and the type of books which the suspect was in possession of, it would appear he had Communistic leanings. no substantiative evidence was obtained that he had been actively engaged in Communism. In view of this. it is respectfully suggested that he be released on the aforementioned conditions.

2.2.42
h. 2.2

M. J. [Signature]
D. P.

A.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of HSU TSAO SIH (許爪雲)
native of Ningpo taken by me D.S. Binka
at Special Branch on the 22/1/42 and interpreted by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong

My name is HSU TSAO SIH, alias HSU WEN KWEI
(許文魁) alias HSU YUNG KWEI (許榮奎), age 27.
I am a native of Ningpo, unmarried, residing at 109 Park
Road with my grandmother-in-law (Loh Zung Sze 梁郭氏)
and my mother (Hau Loh Sze 許梁氏). My father Hau
Pao Sung (許寶中) died in December, 1929, my mother
is insane.

At the age of seven, I commenced study at the
Tien An Dong Primary School (天安堂), Shantung Road.
After three years, I went to study in the Polytechnic
Public School established by the Shanghai Municipal Council
at Kwangse Road. I studied for about six years in the
latter institute until I was sixteen years of age when I
left the school because of financial difficulties. I
joined the Commercial Radio Company (廣武云律電公司),
corner of Ningpo and Kiangse Roads and served in the
capacity of an apprentice. Owing to business depression,
the company closed down in May, 1935 and therefore I was
thrown out of employment. I was dependent on my grand-
mother-in-law (Loh Zung Sze) who is the tenant of House
109 Park Road.

After I left the Commercial Radio Company, I studied
English for about 1½ years and Japanese for half a year in
the Liang Zai Vocational Supplementary School (量才業餘
補習學校) established by the Shun Pao Newspaper Office at
the Taze Zoh Building (慈淑大樓), Kiukiang Road.
I also self-studied French in the daytime.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of.....taken by me.....
at.....on the.....and interpreted by.....

- 2 -

In February, 1937, I secured employment in the Lido Ballroom, Medhurst Road, and served as an accountant in the Confectionery Department. I worked for about four years until the end of April, 1941 when I proceeded to Manchukuo for the purpose of attending the funeral procession of my aunt (Ma Zung Sze 馬鄭氏). My grand-mother-in-law went there one week before I left. I applied to the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai for a "wuchao." Armed with a "wuchao" issued through the Japanese Consulate-General, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government (Nanking), the Commercial Representative Office of Manchukuo and the Japanese Naval Attache's Office, I proceeded to Tsingtao by s.s. "Tsingtao" Maru. Having obtained a "pass" from the Labour Association (勞工協會) at Tsingtao, I left after one day's stay by s.s. "Dairen Maru" for Dairen where I proceeded to Fu-shun (撫順) by train. I arrived on May 3, 1941.

Three days after my arrival at Fu-shun, my aunt died. My uncle Ma Loo Fang (馬魯芳) died about one year ago. He was the partner of the Tien Mur Zung Silk Shop (天茂成) at San Fan Ting (三番町), Fu-shun. I stayed for about 1½ months in my aunt's home, Yung An Li (永安里), San Fan Ting, after which I returned to Shanghai with my grand-mother-in-law.

I have been unemployed since my return to Shanghai in the middle of June, 1941. I am partially dependent on my grandmother-in-law and assist in maintaining myself by

6.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of _____
native of _____ taken by me _____
at _____ on the _____ and interpreted by _____

- 3 -

means of transactions in cigarettes and metals. About three months ago, I purchased ten dozen Chinese locks at a price of \$600.00. Two weeks later, the goods were sold by my grandmother-in-law to one Ding Keng (定根), a sub-tenant, for \$700.00. As the latter did not pay the money nor return the property, a dispute occurred between Ding Keng and I. Through the assistance of Yuan Keng Fah (袁根发), overseer of the Iido Ballroom, the dispute was settled and the \$700.00 for the goods was paid to me by Ding Keng's brother-in-law. About two months ago, a quarrel occurred between Ding Keng and I when he attempted to assault me. It is my belief that I was arrested due to false accusation made at the instigation of Ding Keng.

I am not a member of the Communist Party nor connected with Kuomintang or any other political parties. I have never participated in political activities. About ten years ago, I had two friends named Kung Haueh Wen (孔文) and Chu Bei Yuan (朱培元) who were later known to be communists. They used to propagate communism in my presence. The two friends and I were arrested at Chap. 3 by the Police Bureau of the former Shanghai City Government. They were arrested for being communists while I was taken into custody on suspicion of being a communist, but we were released after four months. Both Kung and Chu claimed to have been employees of the Shanghai Telephone Company. Kung died five years ago, while Chu has been missing since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of..... taken by me.....
at..... on the..... and interpreted by.....

- 4 -

As to the books seized in my home, they were
mostly purchased from the various second-hand bookshops
with the money which I earned, because I am fond of study.

The above is my true statement.

6. 2/7.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Chin Shiao Tung (金曉通)
 native of Nanhwei taken by D.S. Binks
a S.D. Fr. Hdqrs. on the 27/1/42 and translated
C.D.C. 53 by D.S.I. Loh Wei Kong

My name is Chin Shiao Tung. I am a native of Nanhwei (南匯), age 28, residing at Lane 279 (Tsing Foh Li 晉福里), House 31 Rue Ratard. After graduating at the age of 20 from the Kiangnan Middle School (江南中學校), King Sze Doa Miao, off Connaught Road, I secured employment as a teacher in the junior class of the Wu Pei (浦北) Middle School, previously located at North Szechuen Road, O.O.L. Following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, I was thrown out of employment and therefore I returned to my native place. In July, 1940, I came to Shanghai with my wife Tsang San Chuen (張娟) and three children, and took up residence at the front upstairs room in the 1st floor, Lane 279, House 31 Rue Ratard at a monthly rental of \$36.00. I first served as a mathematic teacher in the Hwa Tung Girls' Middle School (華東女中), Lane 462, House 2 Avenue Joffre. In the latter part of 1941, I became an instructor in the Ming Lih Middle School (民立中學), 414 Weihaiwei Road which position I continue to hold.

I became acquainted with Hsu Tsao Sih (許介雪), about one year ago. I met him through the introduction of one Woo Kwen Wen (胡國文) alias Ah Jing (阿勤) who is a boy in the employ of the Lido Ballroom, Medhurst Road and a neighbour of my mother-in-law (She resides at 207 Zien Ka Tong (錢家堂), Route Vallon). I learned that Hsu Tsao Sih was an accountant of the Confectionery department of the Lido Ballroom and was unemployed about the middle of 1941. Hsu resides with his mother and

by

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of.....
native of..... taken by me.....
at..... on the..... and interpreted by.....

- 2 -

grandmother-in-law. He used to visit my home for the purpose of playing "Mah-jong" and gossiping. I am not aware that he is concerned in any communistic activities.

Regarding Sze Vee-van (施維藩), he was also a teacher in the Wu Pei Middle School when I served there.

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January 30, 1942.

HSU TSAO SIH, aged 27, a native of Ningpo, has been arrested by Police on suspicion of being engaged in communist or other subversive activities. I guarantee that the above-mentioned Hsu Tsao Sih will not engage in any subversive activities in Shanghai. I also guarantee that he will not change his present address at 109 Park Road without authority from the Shanghai Municipal Police and that he will attend Police Headquarters whenever he is required to do so.

Should it be found that the above named has from this time taken part in any of the aforementioned activities, or departed from Shanghai without authority, I am willing to submit to whatever penalty the Commissioner of Police desires to mete out.

Signed & sealed: Yang Wen
(Signed) Sien Aged 39, native of
Hankow.
Address: Hui Yuan Ziang Rattan Ware
Shop, 557 Honan Road.
Position: Proprietress of the above
mentioned shop.

立保單人楊文秀為許爪雪
年廿七歲寧波人涉有共黨活動
或其他反動嫌疑被捕房拘押
敝人許願保証許爪雪在上海不
涉任何活動非得捕房允許不
得自派克路一八九號現在住所
遷往他處並須隨傳隨到日後
如參加任何活動或未獲准許
擅離上海時敝人甘願接受
貴總巡任何處置

担保人楊文秀
楊文秀

住址河南路557號

職業義海祥藤店

見義源祥書東

January 30, 1942.

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Should it be found that the above named has from this time taken part in any of the aforementioned activities, or departed from Shanghai without authority, I am willing to submit to whatever penalty the Commissioner of Police desires to mete out.

(Signed)

Signed & sealed: Lee Kwang Hai. Aged 38, native of Ningpo.

Address: Lee Tuh Da Metal Ware Shop, 157 Avenue Road.

Position: Proprietor of the above mentioned shop.

XXXXXXXX

立得單人李光熙
年廿七歲寧波人涉有共黨活動
或其他反動嫌疑被捕房利押
人許願保託許瓜雪在上海不
涉任何活動非得捕房允許不
得自派充路一〇九號現在住所
遷往他處並須隨傳隨到日後
如參加任何活動或未獲准許
擅離上海時敢人甘願接受
貴機關任何安置

担保人李光熙

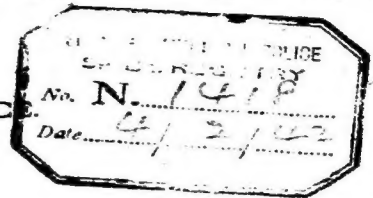
住址愛文義路157号

職業李德大五金号

見記李德大書東

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT



S. 1, Special Branch Station File No. Date January 22, 1942.

SUBJECT: Raid on premises suspected to be concerned in Communistic activities

At 2.30 p.m., 21-1-42, the undersigned together with D.S. Binks, D.S.I. Loh Wei-kong and C.D.C. 243 raided the top two rooms of premises situated at 109 Park Road, which ^{ROOMS} ~~premises~~ were, from information received, being used for Communistic activities.

One bundle of books in English and one bundle in Chinese were seized, together with various papers, for further examination. List attached herewith.

The occupant of the rooms, one Hsu Tsao Sih (許瓜雪), alias Hsu Wen Kwei (許文魁), alias Hsu Yung Kwei (許榮奎), 27 Ningpo, S/unemployed, to whom the seized property belongs, was brought to Headquarters for enquiries, and on instructions of Major S. Goto, (D.C.) is to be detained pending completion of the enquiries.

Further report follows.

ac (S. Branch)

A most interesting library, but not evidence of propagating communism



Major Goto for
S. Branch to
you. S. Branch
P. A. to D.C. (S. Branch)

to 22/1/42
S. Branch

M. Gotoyama
D. S.

A.C. (Special Branch).

ac (S. Branch)



List of Literature seized at No. 109 Park Road
at 2.15 p.m., January 21, 1942.

Books in English

One copy Roman Rolland's Jean Christophe.
One copy St. Reymont: The Peasants, a tale of our own times,
Autumn.
One copy The Best Known Works of Anton Chekhov.
One copy Nikolai Gogol: Dead Souls.
One copy Louis Couperus: Small Souls.
One copy Arzibashev: Sanine, a Russian Love Novel.
One copy Mikhail Sholokhov: And Quiet Flows the Don.
One copy " " The Don Flows Home to the Sea.
One copy Leo Tolstoy: War and Peace.
One copy P. Kropotkin: Ideals and Realities in Russian
Literature.
One copy Mereikowski: Peter and Alexis.
One copy Van Loon: The Story of Mankind.
One copy Maxim Gorki: Bystander.
One copy. E.M. Remarque: The Road Back.
One copy Dmitri Furmanov: Chapayev.
One copy Bukharin: Historical Materialism, a system of
sociology.
One copy Henri Barbusse: Under Fire (fiction).
One copy Henry Sienkiewicz: The Field of Glory.
One copy Whitman: Leaves of Grass (Part One) and Democratic
Vistas. (Everyman's Library)
One copy Knut Hamsun: Hunger.
One copy Maxim Gorki: The Magnet.
One copy Tolstoy: Resurrection.
One copy Gorky: Decadence.
One copy The Confessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau.
One copy F. Nietzsche: The Philosophy of Nietzsche.

Books in ChineseSerial No.

- 1) One copy: Arts and Sociology by Vuh-Li-Tsai(?).
- 2) One copy: Lunacharsky: The Social Basis of Arts.
- 3) One copy: Social Evolution, translation from Japanese.
- 4) One copy: Discussions on History of Chinese Societies.
- 5) One copy: Outlines of Sociology by Lee Dah.
- 6) One copy: Fundamental Problems of Marxism by Bukharine (translation from Russian).
- 7) One copy: Lenin: Nations and Revolution.
- 8) One copy: Marx: Theories of Materialistic History.
- 9) One copy: Marx: Racial Revolution.
- 10) One copy: Modern Russian Ideas and Literature.
- 11) One copy: Outlines of the History of Russian Revolutionary Movements. (Translation from Russian).
- 12) One copy: Outlines of History of World Literature.
- 13) One copy: A. Serafimovich: The Iron Torrent.
- 14) One copy: Outlines of New Philosophy. (Chinese translation)
- 15) One ^{set} ~~copy~~: History of Family System (Chinese translation)
- 16) One copy: Modern Economists of the West and their Theories. (Translation from Russian).
- 17) One copy: Analysis of Chinese Social History.
- 18) One copy: A Study of Foreign Writers (translation from Russian).
- 19) One copy: Chinese translation of "The Science Series, Goldsmith's Les Theories de L'Evolution."
- 20) One copy: Outlines of Economic Science.
- 21) One copy: Outlines of Capitalism.
- 22) One copy: System of Economic Phenomenon.
- 23) One copy: A Man's Life, translated from Russian.
- 24) One copy: Criticisms on Psycho-Analysis. (Translation)
- 25) One copy: An introduction to Historical Materialism.
- 26) One copy: Klupodkin's Autobiography.
- 27) One copy: A Collection of Poems by Woo Sih.
- 28) One copy: Russian Dramas (Chinese translation)
- 29) One copy: Within a Week (Translation from Russian).
- 30) One copy: Snow, a novel by Parkin (Chinese translation).
- 31) Unused postcards.

- 32) One cover containing lesson papers on Chinese literature.
- 33) Identification card, dated June 25, 1939, issued to Hsu Vung-ching (許文卿), by the Lido Ballroom.
- 34) Personal letters (nothing incriminating).
- 35) Miscellaneous papers (nothing incriminating).
- 36) A pass issued to Hsu Yung Kwei (許榮奎) by the Japanese authorities to enable him to proceed to Manchukuo.
.....